

Our Fourfooted Friends

Published Quarterly by the Animal Rescue League of Boston

JUNE 1963



MRS. JOHN M. B. CHURCHILL



A GREAT LADY HAS LEFT US. Mrs. John M. B. Churchill, last surviving incorporator of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, passed away May 3, 1963, in her 90th year.

Born in Boston, she was the widow of John Maitland Brewer Churchill, Sr., also a founder of the League, who died in 1900. Her late son, John M. B., Jr., served as Board Chairman of the League until his death last October. In March, 1962 Mrs. Churchill was presented the League's Anna Harris Smith Award for sixty-three years of distinguished service. Thirty-six of those years she served as a Director of the Society she helped to create; the remaining years she served as an Honorary Vice President, a post she held at the time of her death.

There are few persons who can point to such a long and fine record of service to a charitable organization. There is no way, either, of recording the great value of her service as represented by her most faithful attendance at meetings, and the wise counsel so frequently given on the problems and policies of the League. The weak and the helpless, the suffering and the oppressed of all the creatures of God had in Mrs. Churchill a most generous friend and valiant defender.

Quiet and modest, Mrs. Churchill was a kindly, considerate lady. We sorrow at her loss, but rejoice that we had the great gift of her friendship. It has been well said that kindness and greatness go hand in hand, and those who knew her will always admire Mrs. Churchill's beneficence. It is not extravagant to say that earth lost one of its finest presences in the death of Mrs. John M. B. Churchill.

C. E. B.

Cover Photo: Karen Hoffman of Humphrey Street, Dorchester, was the happiest girl in town when she was permitted to adopt a kitten on a visit to the League Headquarters.



Rex, pet collie of Robin Resevick, 61 Pleasant Street, Bridgewater, gets a loving hug after he won award as "best in show" from League President, Dr. Carlton E. Buttrick, at last year's Animal Friends Summer School pet show at Cataumet on Cape Cod. The 1963 classes will begin on July 15th with registration on July 11 and 12.



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Editor: DR. CARLTON E. BUTTRICK

Associate Editor: MRS. ARTHUR TABER

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ARCHIE MACDONALD HONORED AT LEAGUE'S ANNUAL MEETING

ARCHIBALD "ARCHIE" MACDONALD was presented the Anna Harris Smith Award, named for the League's founder, at the annual meeting at League headquarters on April 25. This honor came as Archie was completing 50 years of service as Chief Investigator. In addition to receiving the Smith Award, Mr. MacDonald was presented a check by Philip W. Trumbull, League Treasurer, in recognition of his loyal and faithful service. The American Humane Association also recognized Mr. MacDonald's anniversary with the presentation of a diamond studded Service Pin. Happily watching as he received these honors were Archie's wife, son, daughter and three grandchildren.

It was in 1913, Archie's first year at the League and when thousands of work horses carried the burden of tons of holiday deliveries, that Archie MacDonald and members of the League's Ladies Committee first played Santa to the working steeds of Boston with rewarding Christmas dinners and warm horse blankets. He has been performing the same service each Christmas season since.

The veteran animal inspector recalls the 200-pound black bear a careless Legionnaire lost during the 1940 national convention in Boston; the frisky South American monkeys which hid under Boston wharves and defied capture for a month; the wayward fox captured in the State House; the sea gull impaled on a 300-foot steeple; and the magnificent and expensive white Borzoi stranded in the old Mechanics Building after a dog show.

Edward Fleming, 24, of 22 Squanto Road, Quincy, received the League's Humane Heroism Award for risking his life to rescue his dog Lucky, a two-year old Great Dane, from drowning in the icy waters of Black Creek near his home. Due to business commitments, Edward was out of the state on April 25th, but his Award was accepted by his mother.



Archie MacDonald receives the League's Anna Harris Smith Award from League President, Dr. Carlton E. Buttrick, in recognition of his 50 years of loyal and faithful service to the organization.

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At the business meeting, Directors elected to serve a three-year term were: Mrs. Margaret Morse Taber of Harwich Port, John Grew of Dover, Carlton M. Strong of Winchester, David Emerson of Concord, Samuel Hoar, Jr. of Wenham, and Mrs. Horace S. Kenney, Jr. of Dedham. Mrs. Roger Ela of Bolton was named to fill the unexpired term of the late Mrs. Frederick O. Houghton.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, the League's puppeteers, Miss Harriett Flannery and Mrs. Gloria Holbrook, presented a marionette performance of "Hansel and Gretel." This show, which is one in the repertoire of the Education Department used in visits to schools, delighted the audience who quickly perceived the appeal and educational value it has for children.

Pourers at the tea were Mrs. Frederic Winthrop, a League Director, and Mrs. Carlton E. Buttrick, wife of the League President.

Mrs. Edward Fleming, mother of Edward Fleming, accepts the League's Humane Heroism Award for her son from League President, Dr. Carlton E. Buttrick.



MTA WINS HUMANE HEROISM AWARD — The coveted Humane Heroism Award of the Animal Rescue League of Boston was presented jointly to the management and employees of the Metropolitan Transit Authority for saving the life of a mongrel dog which wandered onto the Ashmont-Harvard subway tracks during the morning rush hour last October 9. Photo shows MTA General Manager, Thomas J. McLernon; Dr. Carlton E. Buttrick, League President; and Walter Doyle and Charles Sullivan of the Boston Carmen's Union.

CHEMICAL PESTICIDES— A NATIONAL PROBLEM

by

DR. CLARENCE COTTAM, *Director*

Welder Wildlife Foundation, Sinton, Texas

LIFE on earth is curtailed or handicapped to the extent that any of the four basic ingredients — soil, water, air and sunshine — are made unusable or unavailable. An unobtrusive, insidiously dangerous hazard to man and his resources is rapidly developing in America through: (1) the unrestrained, widespread broadcasting of highly toxic, often broad spectrum and very stable chemical pesticides in homes, gardens, farms, orchards, ranches, range lands and forests; (2) the rather promiscuous dumping of industrial, agricultural and domestic pollutants into streams, water courses, lakes, bays and on the land; and probably also (3) the intrusion of atomic wastes into the air, water and on the land.

When man in his frenzy to make a quick dollar depletes the productive soil, encourages its erosion or adds poisons to it that, directly or indirectly, endanger plant and animal life, he is jeopardizing his own security and future.

Beyond the point of producing insecticides and getting them accepted as effective pest killers, relatively little research has been conducted on either the direct or indirect effects these poisons may have on wildlife or related organisms. Moreover, relatively little research has been aimed at determining if there are any side effects of the control programs adversely affecting man or his domestic livestock. In the absence of undis-

putable facts to the contrary, it would seem wise to conclude that society has everything to gain and nothing to lose by being conservative and following a safe course in using chemical poisons. Few people outside the chemical industry, or those benefiting from or connected with control programs, would maintain that we have been particularly conservative or cautious.

Disturbing facts are now showing up which indicate this entire program needs an objective new look. Cancer is on the increase among all age groups, as are a number of serious systemic and nutritional diseases or disorders. Many secondary effects of necessity will come as delayed reactions and, for a time at least, the causes will be obscured.

Dr. M. M. Hargraves, hematologist of the Mayo Clinic and the University of Minnesota, referred to some 200 case histories of cancer and blood diseases which he is convinced show a direct cause and effect relation to chlorinated hydrocarbons, including various pesticides and their carriers. There are instances when persons exposed to organo-phosphorus insecticides develop schizophrenic and depressive reactions, with impairment of memory and difficulty in concentration.

When we consider the tremendous tonnage of pesticides broadcast over our country, we should be concerned and insistent that these poisons be used with understanding of their potentialities for harm as well as benefit. The total production or consumption of all pesticides is not known. The U. S. Department of

Agriculture Stabilization Service shows that some 753,177,000 pounds of only 15 major chemical pesticides were produced in the U. S. in 1960, representing material increases over the two previous years. In addition, there are significant imports of compounds for pesticide use. More than 150,000,000 pounds of herbicides and many other millions of pounds of rodenticides and other control materials are manufactured and used annually throughout America. Most chemical solvents for pesticide formulations are poisonous.

Need of Controls

In any consideration of this complex and ever-expanding problem, it is necessary to objectively balance the need of control with damage done and hazards involved. Neither side of this problem should be considered alone — each must be properly balanced in the public interest. This has not been well done. With enlightened and skilled leadership, and a will to serve the broadest public interest, legitimate control operations need not be seriously incompatible with the best wildlife interests.

Cooperation cannot be a one-way street. Wildlife interests are not opposed to legitimate control against destructive pest insects or other damaging organisms. We merely insist they be based on a genuine public need and not on the proliferating irresponsible bureaucracy that at times seems to be attempting to govern by the law of decree. Pesticides are needed and were developed in response to public need and demand. Controls wisely and skillfully used are in the public interest, and here to stay. Wisely and skillfully applied, under responsible and enlightened leadership, they have done much to improve agriculture, effect better health, and generally improve the American way of life. Improperly and extravagantly used, they are doing much unnecessary damage,

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especially to wildlife, including fishery resources. Only time can tell what injury may befall the citizenry because of their misuse and overuse.

Value of Wildlife Resources

Great leaders of all ages and of all great powers have recognized the importance of natural resources. Wildlife, including fisheries, comprise one of these great public values that must be wisely used and conserved, yet they cannot be successfully managed in the public interest apart from the soil, water, forests, farms and ranches. In this respect, the effects of pest control programs upon natural resources tie in firmly with effects upon crops and livestock, good or bad.

Like the values of pure air, clean water and majestic scenery, benefits from wildlife far transcend those appraised by the dollar sign. Spiritual and health benefits derived from a day afield enjoying wildlife and God's great out-of-doors help build a stronger, happier and better-balanced citizenry.

Wildlife resources, however, are of high economic value — as revealed by statistics compiled relative to the number of persons who hunt and fish and the money they spend in pursuit of these recreations each year. Aside from nearly \$4 billion expended by 45 million fishermen and 20 million hunters in 1960 to pursue these recreations, wildlife helps to sustain an extremely important tourist trade. Bird watchers, sightseers and travelers, as well as hunters and fishermen, add immeasurably to the economic security and well-being of our people. Tourism is an important resource in all states and a major economic resource in many. The remnant flock of wild whooping cranes which winters on or near the Aransas National Refuge in Texas probably stimulates an annual tourist trade approaching \$1 million. It is significant to note that, in 1960, some 72,288,000 Americans

visited national parks, 92,500,000 visited national forests and 11,000,000 visited national wildlife refuges. In addition, some 259,000,000 visits were recorded to state parks during the same period.

These recreational and wildlife values must not be ignored or endangered, or needlessly impaired by a short-sighted and bureaucratic program of pesticidal controls!

Criticism of Some Control Programs

Poisonous toxicants have been so effectively promoted by some leading chemical manufacturers, spray contractors, dealers and high officials of government that a public feeling has developed that few or no risks are involved in use of the "magic" formulations. Too frequently, the programs have proceeded on the theory that if a little is good, more must be better! Excessive use of pesticides has been much too common.

Most control programs directed by the Federal Government have been well-handled. Some have not. During the past few years there has been a growing tendency on the part of some control groups and administrators to arrogantly proceed with control programs without reasonable consideration for other interests.

The fire ant "eradication" program has been so extreme and poorly directed that it was compared to the drastic action of scalping a patient to cure dandruff! Such extremes damage legitimate programs. Spraying of extensive areas where there were few or no fire ants, and at a time when birds were near the peak of nesting, understandably caused resentment. Perhaps an even more serious criticism centered upon a widespread conviction that a mammoth operational program was launched with too little research to guide it. Furthermore, the fire ant is a pest species which had been established for nearly 40 years and is not of major economic impor-

tance. There was no emergency that called for such drastic action, yet the program is continuing. Unreasonable amounts of stable, highly toxic, broad spectrum poisons are used and wildlife workers believe they have caused and are causing unnecessary destruction to the wildlife resource. Cooperation with other or affected interests has not been on a high plane.

Many, and perhaps most, control programs have been conducted without causing significant or long-lasting adverse effects upon wildlife when a minimum of poison has been used. Many other extensive projects, less skillfully or less wisely directed, have proven highly destructive to wildlife resources, especially where large quantities of toxic, broad spectrum, stable poisons were broadcast. Many severe and significant losses are well documented.

During the first summer of the fire ant program in east Texas, a reduction of 85 to 97 per cent in bird populations was found. Nesting success was reduced 89 per cent. Some chlorinated hydrocarbons remain for long periods in the soil, causing excessive and delayed damage. A series of well-planned cage experiments conducted by technicians of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of the Interior, revealed that highly toxic chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides not only are extremely lethal even in minute quantities but also are cumulative. Young birds hatched from parents which had ingested minute, sublethal doses of poison showed a much higher mortality after hatching. Furthermore, sterility or partial sterility may follow in those young that do survive. DDT applied at the rate of one pound or even a half-pound per acre has caused major fish kills.

Some effects following plant control have been highly beneficial to valuable wildlife resources because

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KINDNESS WEEK IN DEEDS AND WORDS

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK, May 5th through 11th, is officially proclaimed by Boston's Mayor, John F. Collins, as League President, Dr. Carlton E. Buttrick, looks on. The Mayor's declaration can be read on the opposite page.

Joseph Grondin, 13, a pupil at the Abraham Lincoln School, South End, visited the League's clinic during BKA Week where he studied up on the CARE OF DOGS.



Joseph Grondin, Louis Velazgus and Patricia Pages, all pupils of the Abraham Lincoln School, South End, celebrated BKA Week by looking on as League veterinarian, Dr. Stanley O. Travis, puts a splint on an injured puppy.

CITY OF BOSTON

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY HALL, BOSTON

DECLARATION

WHEREAS:

We have been endowed by our Creator not only with the blessings and benefits of our animal friends, who provide us clothing, food and pleasure in life, but also with a firm responsibility to protect the dumb creatures given us as a sacred trust, and to show kindness and mercy to them in all of our affairs and,

WHEREAS,

the people in the City of Boston are deeply indebted to the Animal Rescue League of Boston for the invaluable contribution the League makes each year in educating our children in humane principles, and in promoting a true working spirit of kindness and consideration for animals in the minds and hearts of all our people, and

WHEREAS,

we recognize the timeless value of the teaching of kindness to our young people through humane education, and realize that out of kindness to dumb creatures grows kindness and love for both Man and God, and

WHEREAS,

the week of May 5 to 11, 1963, has been set as a national week observing the philosophy of kindness to animals.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. COLLINS,

by virtue of the power vested in me as Mayor of the City of Boston do declare the week of May 5 to 11, 1963 as

"BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK"

and do heartily commend to all our citizens a full participation in all the events related thereto in this community.

JOHN F. COLLINS, *Mayor*

CAPE COD BRANCH

MARGARET MORSE TABER, *Director*

HARWICH PORT, MASSACHUSETTS

SOME of you who saw our yellow breasted Chats last year, may be interested to know that either they have returned to us this year or have sent progeny to take their places.

Last November Chat #1 appeared in the honeysuckle vines by our dining room windows to look us over. He was with us, off and on, that month and all through December. On New Year's day, two Chats appeared together, and subsequently one or both made daily visits. They soon flew to the old raisin feeder in the juniper tree just beside our house, acting as though they knew just where to find it. Also, they popped in and out of the privet hedge, as did last year's pair, their yellow breasts like gleaming lights announcing their coming. Chat #1, handsome and well groomed, so resembled the dashing fellow of last year that we referred to the latter as "your father" when addressing the newcomer. The apparent female, less tidy, feathers always awry looked like the female of last year in every way except in size. In fact, both birds appeared to be

smaller than last year's pair. Then out of the hedge, aglow in the sunshine, there flashed a third Chat, smaller still. Yes, actually for some days until the snow storm of mid-January, we saw all three together.

The morning after the storm, we arranged a new shelter in an alcove on the west side of our house. There, the youngster still disports himself. While not exactly mingling with different birds — goldfinches, chickadees, tree sparrows and others — he never shuns them. In short, he and his two elders, now casual visitors, are far more like all informal youth of today — unlike last year's pair who remained aloof from first to last.

As I write, what this capricious month of March has in store for us no mortal knows, yet while she tantalizes us with a flood of warm sunshine only to clutch us again in her grip of ice and snow, there is always hope in our hearts of Springtime on the way.

Years ago a girl of eleven apparently was stirred by a similar thought, and this is what she wrote:

March Twilight

The chill March day is ending —
The sky is dull and gray.
Song birds our erstwhile neighbors
Now afar sing roundelay.

I sit by my window watching
The brown leaves rustling by —
Trees with their bare arms sadly
Uplifted to the sky.

I watch for Snowdrop's coming —
For Crocus in golden gown.
Soon will their lovely presence
Banish old Winter's frown.

Then from a sunny Southland
Our birds will haste away —
Will burst forth in melodious chant
On some bright Springtime day.

Oh! Then there'll be rejoicing —
All our world will cease to sigh
In glad Hosannahs praising
The Almighty God on High!

MARGARET MORSE TABER

CHILDREN AND ANIMALS GET ACQUAINTED AT ANIMAL FRIENDS' SUMMER SCHOOL

For the fifteenth year the ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON will sponsor, as Trustee of the Baxendale Memorial Foundation, a summer school for children at Cataumet, Massachusetts. The school will be open from July 15 to July 27, with registration occurring on July 11 and 12. Any child between the ages of 7 and 14 will enjoy and profit from attendance. *Skilled instructors will be available to teach pet care, nature study, dog obedience and other subjects.*

PESTICIDES

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of habitat improvement. Some plant hormones (herbicides) have a profound effect on different groups or species of plants. Relatively few studies of the direct effects herbicides have on terrestrial wildlife or livestock have been conducted. Some damage, however, is known to occur where large doses of toxic herbicides are blanketed over extensive areas, especially in aquatic environments.

Obviously the indirect effects of pesticides are serious — and may be long lasting. Why should the indirect effects of these highly dangerous poisons in quantities now so commonly applied be less damaging to man or his domestic livestock?

Pesticides and Water Supplies

When large amounts of stable poisons are broadcast over extensive acreages, it is virtually certain that some get into streams and public water supplies. Poisons are not readily detected in water, yet they have been found near the mouths of major U. S. rivers. Heavy rains wash agricultural poisons into streams.

In 1956, one-half pound of DDT per acre was used to control the destructive spruce budworm on the Miramichi River of New Brunswick. This resulted in a 91 per cent kill of young salmon. During the four months of the summer of 1961, 36 states reported 286 fish kills to the U. S. Public Health Service.

While many chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides were listed as the cause of fish kills, endrin seemed to be the most common. It is perhaps the most lethal pesticide to fish yet developed, and also is commonly used as a rodenticide and as an insecticide on vegetables! The infinitesimal amount of 0.6 parts per billion will kill 50 per cent of test bluegills in 96 hours.

Pollution of the underground water supply near Henderson, Colorado, due to the seepage of dangerous

chemicals into the ground and ultimately into an aquifer, illustrates additional dangers and complexities inherent in the widespread use of poisons. Farm crops in this area first were affected in 1951. Then, from seven to eight years were required for the contaminated water to travel approximately three miles. By 1958, contaminated water extended in an area of several square miles and seriously affected crop production, industry and the people who relied on this supply for their own culinary purposes and for livestock. The area within this aquifer basin, more of which can be affected, is said to cover some 60 square miles. There are other examples of serious, long-time effects of water contamination.

Residues

The problem of residues of pesticides on vegetation, soil, and in the milk and flesh of meat animals is a serious problem of increasing concern. Analyses of deer and elk carcasses taken during hunting seasons from forests sprayed with DDT revealed insecticide residues in their fat, meat or other tissues. It is important to note that some of the residues in these wild forest animals exceeded established tolerance permitted by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. Results of studies of milk from cows grazing in areas treated with heptachlor show appreciable amounts of heptachlor epoxide through four three-day intervals after application and traces 57 days after application. There is a zero tolerance for heptachlor and its epoxide in milk. Residues of aldrin, heptachlor, dieldrin and toxaphene were found in cattle and sheep. After January 1, 1962, the government of Great Britain is prohibiting the use of heptachlor, dieldrin and aldrin in spraying fields, farms or forests.

There is considerable evidence that many chlorinated hydrocarbons may seriously affect reproduction and survival of young. Further-

more, these toxicants are fat soluble and may be absorbed through the skin as well as in food and water.

Problems Associated with Agricultural Sprays

A major problem in the ever-growing widespread use of chemical controls has been the increasing resistance of most damaging insect species to one or more groups or families of toxicants. Upwards of 140 species of arthropods have developed resistance against control compounds. The widespread use of extremely lethal, broad spectrum toxicants has killed off predator arthropods, along with the pest species, so we have become more and more dependent upon chemical control. If this trend to rely solely upon chemicals continues, there can be no end in sight. Spraying costs are exceedingly high and going higher. There is much entomological history to suggest we cannot, over an appreciable period, obtain necessary control by relying solely upon chemical pesticides. In case of enemy attack and biological warfare we become dangerously vulnerable.

Conclusion

1. More emphasis must be placed on the development of selective chemical pesticides which will control specific pests without damage to valuable resources.

2. Minimum dosages required to control pests must not be exceeded.

3. It is imperative that more emphasis be given to biological control methods. Success in elimination of the highly destructive screw worm in the Southeast through sterilization of the male fly by radioactive cobalt-60 offers an important example. Intensified study should be directed toward propagating beneficial insects that prey on destructive species.

4. Much greater use can be made of cultural methods in preventing losses from pests. Healthy, vigorous

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Anka



Barry



Bessie

League Shelters Boston's Police Dogs

A COOPERATIVE effort with the Boston Police was carried out in February of this year when the League shelter became the home of the six German Shepherd dogs sent here from West Germany to be trained for patrol duty. The dogs, Anka, Barry, Bessie, Conny, Diba and Gitta received our "red carpet" treatment for one month as they waited out their quarantine period. These dogs and two more obtained in Connecticut form Boston's Police Canine Corps.

Trained to assist their police handlers, the dogs will be used to patrol areas plagued by muggings or burglaries and to track down or catch "guilty" persons. Anka and Conny recently came through their test with a creditable performance when they helped flush out from hiding one of the two former state convicts who had broken into a Charlestown building. On another occasion, two of the dogs caught and held parking meter thieves who attempted to run when apprehended by police. At an impressive "graduation" ceremony concluding the dogs' intensive training, Police Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara expressed his appreciation to the League for the housing and medical attention given the dogs prior to the start of their training.

Conny



Diba



Gitta



WELCOME VICTORY IN IRELAND

JUST a year ago in the June issue of this magazine, we called attention to the tragic traffic in horses for slaughter from Ireland to the Continent. We pointed out the cruelties involved in this traffic and suggested that our readers write letters of protest to the Irish

Minister of Agriculture.

We are extremely gratified and wish to thank the hundreds of people who did write, for your interest helped to put an end to this horrible practice. Through the intercession of the International Society for the Pro-

tection of Animals many other Americans also protested on behalf of the Irish horses.

On March 4, 1963, a Government regulation banning the export of any horses for slaughter aged five years or more came into effect. Shortly thereafter the Belgian-born shipper who is the main exporter of horses for slaughter from Ireland stated: "I do not intend to ship any more horses. The Government's latest ban makes that impossible. Horses under five years of age are useless for the trade on the Continent, and, anyway, they are much too valuable to the Irish farmer and to the economy of Ireland."

Many people and animal welfare societies played a part in having this shameful trade halted. A letter to the President of the International Society from an Irish correspondent said, "I would like to thank you and your Society for your very valuable aid. Your protests direct to the Government and your wholehearted interest helped to a very great extent."

Our readers who protested can be proud of their part in this welcome victory.

JOSEPH E. CONNAUGHTON

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of Joseph E. Connaughton on March 16, 1963, after 33 years of service as an employe of the Animal Rescue League of Boston. His early years with the League were spent as an ambulance agent. Later he worked in the Order Department and at the Receiving Desk at our Albany Street Shelter. The last fifteen years of his service were as an Inspector, investigating complaints of cruelty and making routine inspections of stockyards, livery and riding stables, and livestock auctions.

"Joe" will be greatly missed by the League and by all of those with whom he worked. Whether it was long evening hours to be spent at a livestock auction or an emergency call on the weekend, he was always willing to spend as much time as necessary to bring relief to a suffering animal.

Our sincere sympathy is extended to his family including his wife, sons and daughter, and grand-children.

ELLA'S GIFT

by

ETHEL M. EDDY

MY DAUGHTER Evelyn and her family own and live on a beautiful estate in New Hampshire. Evelyn loves animals and animals love her. Evelyn's family consists of her husband Wayne; her daughter Dawn, a calf; a goat named Miss David; Prince, a huge police dog; a tom cat, Peter, better known as Kitter Boy and last but not least Ella, a beautiful jet black lady cat. This story concerns Ella.

Actually, Ella is the pet of the family and knows it. She has a coat of shiny black silky fur and amber eyes. She's petite, lovable and sometimes very moody. She's a show-off and, when she's in the mood, will put on quite a show much to the delight of the family.

Her act usually goes something like this: She will enter the room on tippy toes like some grand ballerina, walk around in a circle, leap in the air and land like a feather on three

feet, then wait for applause — or so it would seem. This lasts as long as it seems to get attention.

Another time Ella's eyes will take on a frightened look, and she will prance around the room baring her dainty claws and fierce-looking fangs and succeeds in putting on a show that would frighten anyone who did not know her. A few minutes later however, you will find her cuddled up in Evelyn's lap full of love and comfort.

Ella feels she must bring gifts to Evelyn to show her love and gratitude. This is fine except for the fact that Evelyn just never knows *what* Ella is going to drop at her feet, and the gifts are usually alive and range from snakes, birds, mice, rats, fish from the pond to toads, frogs and insects of all kinds.

Evelyn says that Ella topped all the other gifts with her presentation this time. Thinking she heard a strange noise outside the kitchen door and that Prince might be pester-

ing the cats, Evelyn opened the door to put a stop to whatever was going on and was very surprised to find Ella standing there all alone and something wiggling in her mouth. She immediately dropped the wiggly thing at Evelyn's feet and sped away as fast as she could. Before Evelyn could bring herself to get a close look at the thing on the floor, Ella was back with another and another until there were seven. By this time poor Ella was exhausted, and she sank down beside her gift to rest and get her breath.

Evelyn said they sort of looked like kittens, but Ella couldn't have kittens unless she stole them from another cat. Closer inspection found them to be baby rabbits, and Evelyn says they are darlings. Ella is so proud of her gift and tries to help Evelyn take care of them, but Evelyn never did find out what happened to the Mamma rabbit, or how Ella came to know the babies were motherless.

A TALE OF TWO KITTIES

by

GRETCHEN BUTRICK

I don't really believe in ghosts, you understand, but the other night, for a few moments at least, I wished I had stayed at home. It was a beautiful evening, the air was filled with ozone, and the warm winds and dancing shadows formed an ally in teasing a half dozen kittens that played a *farandole* on my neighbor's lawn.

There are many cats around my Georgetown home in Washington, and there are also numerous dogs, but the cats have solved their problem. They solved it by means of a necropolis. The very old cemetery nearby is fully enclosed by an iron fence with bars too close together for a dog to jump through, but a cat can slide in and out as lightly and deftly as a squirrel.

Cats are not destructive. They go there simply as a matter of safety during the day. This I have observed many times, but I didn't know it was their meeting place after sundown — not until I happened to walk by, just mailing a letter about ten o'clock

one evening. "How dark blue the sky is," I was thinking, when suddenly the weirdest, most uncanny noise came from a direction where I do not like to look when I'm alone in semi-darkness. One doesn't want to look — one would give anything not to look — but something made me look, and there it was to my imaginative mind, a stick floating around upright in the shadows. "Oh, this can't be happening to me," I thought. "Soon I will wake up in my comfortable bed and find this is all a silly dream." But, no, there it was and another stick, too — this one had a little curve at the top — just sliding around and worst of all, gliding towards me! Then the two sticks seemed to be angry about something because one started whaling the grass. There was a split second of no motion at all, another unearthly shriek, and the two things jumped at each other, making flying leaps through the air and landing in opposite directions.

"Two cats," I was able to gasp,

"my cats, Peter and Sweetie Pie." Why hadn't I recognized their tails?

I thought of the Cheshire Cat who infuriated the Queen by momentarily diminishing his body when she shouted "Off with his head!" and of Puss-in-Boots, that clever puss who inveigled the conceited ogre into demonstrating his magic by turning into a mouse — alas for the ogre. Alas for me, I had been frightened out of my wits, and I understood at least how the old Queen felt.

I called to Peter and Sweetie Pie. They were at once alert and Peter came to me for a few seconds, said something I could not interpret, and then they were both gone into the night.

PESTICIDES

(Continued from page 11)

crops growing with essential soil nutrients in balanced proportions are much less subject to disease and insect attack than are plants deficient in nutrients.

5. Accelerated research in the development of insect-resistant crop varieties offers great promise.

A major problem in the pesticide controversy is for administrators and operators of all interests concerned to demonstrate a greater degree of maturity of judgment, concern and objectivity for an integrated and coordinated program that recognizes all public values and resources.

Form of Bequest

To the ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON:

I give, devise, and bequeath the sum of _____
dollars, and the real estate situated at No. _____
Street, in the city (or town) of _____

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE GETS NATIONAL AWARD

A NATIONAL AWARD for efforts in alleviating cruelty to animals, the first of its kind ever to be made, was presented to Dr. Herman H. Brugman of the University of Maine's Animal Science Department on April 2, 1963.

The award was given at a luncheon meeting during Farm and Home Week by Guy W. Mann, Livestock Conservation Director of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, who was acting on behalf of The American Humane Association. The AHA made the award to the University of Maine for demonstrating, teaching and using approved methods of humane slaughter of food animals. The AHA has for several years made awards or seals of approval to meat packers using humane methods of slaughter, but this was the first such award to be made to any university in the United States.



Dr. Herman H. Brugman (right), Associate Professor in the University of Maine's Animal Science Department, receives The American Humane Association Award from Guy W. Mann, the League's Livestock Conservation Director.

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Sixty-First Annual Fair

SPRING is here, and probably the last thing that we want to think about is what we will be doing next October. But October is the month of the Fair at the Animal Rescue League, and your Fair Committee will soon begin their plans for our 61st Annual Fair. It's not too early for you to begin your own plans to assist the League in this fund-raising project for the benefit of our animal friends. While you are relaxing on that summer vacation, remember that we will need many articles for the 1963 Fair. Let idle hours be profitable ones for the animal friends we serve. On your shopping tours, remember that attractive articles will bring attractive rewards when they are displayed at the 61st Annual Fair.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACCEPTABLE ARTICLES

FOOD:

Jellies
Preserves

CHILDREN'S THINGS:

Toys
Dolls
Sweaters
Clothing
Games
Sports Equipment

UNIQUE AND UNUSUAL THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS:

Cards
Handkerchiefs
Ash Trays
Knickknacks
Stationery
Costume Jewelry

FOR PETS:

Cat Nip Mice and Pillows
Pet Accessories

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES:

Large, Thick Holders
Dish Towels
Bib Aprons
Hot Pads
Trivets

TREASURES:

Old Silver
China
Glassware, etc.

START NOW! Only through your diligent efforts can we make this 61st Annual Fair the success that is so urgently needed for the welfare of our fourfooted friends.